

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

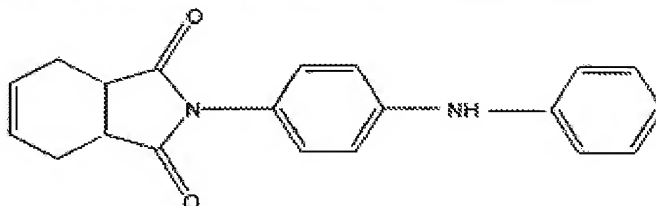
Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

Ethylene-propylene or higher alpha-olefin copolymers may consist of from about 15 to 80 mole percent ethylene and from about 85 to 20 mole percent C₃ to C₂₃ alpha-olefin with the mole ratios being from about 35 to 75 mole percent ethylene and from about 65 to 25 mole percent of a C₃ to C₂₃ alpha-olefin. In another embodiment, the proportions are from 50 to 70 mole percent ethylene and 50 to 30 mole percent C₃ to C₂₃ alpha-olefin. In yet another example, the proportions are from 55 to 65 mole percent ethylene and 45 to 35 mole percent C₃ to C₂₃ alpha-olefin. Terpolymer variations of the foregoing polymers may ~~contains~~ contain from about 0.1 to 10 mole percent of a non-conjugated diene or triene.

Please amend lines 1 and 2 on page 8 with the following:

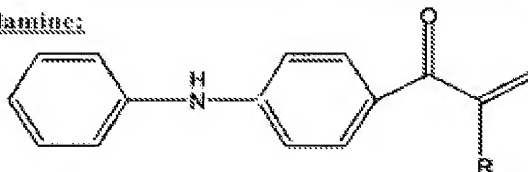
The amine reactants have the following structures:

~~N-p-diphenylamin-1,2,3,6-tetrahydrophthalimide~~ N-p-diphenylamine, 1,2,3,6-tetrahydrothallimide:



Please amend lines 1-5 on page 9 as follows:

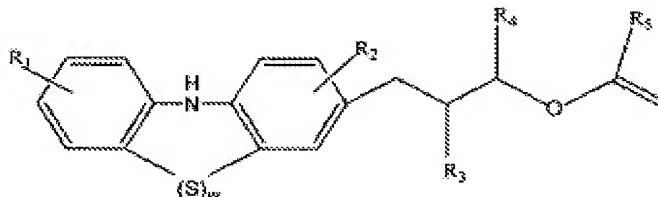
~~Acrylate~~ Acrylate and methacrylate esters of 4-hydroxydiphenylamine
esters of 4-hydroxydiphenylamine;



wherein R is selected from the group consisting of H and an alkyl having 1 to 4
5 carbon atoms.

Please amend lines 1-10 on page 11 as follows:

Phenothiazine ~~derivative~~ derivatives;



wherein R_1 and R_2 may be the same or different and are selected from the group
of radicals consisting of hydrogen, alkyls having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, aryls having 6 to
5 18 carbon atoms, alkaryl having 7 to 18 carbon atoms and aralkyls having 7 to 18
carbon atoms;

wherein R_3 and R_4 may be the same or different and are selected from the group
of radicals consisting of hydrogen and methyl; and

wherein R_5 is a radical selected from the group consisting of alkenyls having 2 to
10 18 carbon atoms, and w 1.

Please replace the paragraph on page 14, lines 13-25, with the following:

It is well known that solution grafting of polymers in mineral oil can lead to cross-linking of the polymer and grafting of the oil with the monomer. The resulting grafted polymer differs significantly in its thickening efficiency and shear stability from the starting polymer, which is not desirable. This can be a disadvantage when the graft copolymers are to be used as lubricating oil additives. To overcome this problem, it is desirable to ~~conducting~~ conduct the solution grafting reaction at elevated temperatures (i.e., $>190^\circ\text{C}$.) in mineral oil using t-butyl peroxide. By carrying out the polymer grafting reaction at 190°C . or above, one can suppress or minimize

homopolymerization of the functional monomer as well as minimize cross-linking of the polymer and undesired reactions such as grafting the oil by the functional monomer. The high concentration of free radicals generated at the high temperature greatly facilitates the abstraction of hydrogen from the polymer backbone and thereby increases the grafting efficiency with minimal side reactions.